

African Manifestos

Embracing Ethnicity & Economic Independence

Introduction

The purpose of the African Manifesto is to expose today's socioeconomic issues, which exist among a large percentage of Africans everywhere. For a purpose of universal unity, AFRICAN will be used to unify descendants of slavery as well as those on its motherland as one. Conversely, it is only fitting for Africans to embrace their own concepts, which are ethnicity and economics self-sufficiency. This is jointly with a declaration of policies, aims, objectives combined with philosophies to formulate feasible solutions in addressing today's socioeconomic issues. These are the principals of African Manifestos of embracing ethnicity and economic independence. Mindfully, these concepts will be working silently in the background without interfering with established organizations and their activities.

Moreover, there must be a serious effort to network under these nonbinding Manifestos. Let's pause to take a quick glimpse into today's contemporary world. Which reflects, Africans losing their ethnicity but also being dedicated consumers depending on other cultures for their daily commodities. By the same token, African countries are spectators watching their exports being processed into finished commodities somewhere else in the

world. To add insult to injury these commodities are imported at extravagant prices without any country receiving economic benefits. For the most part, individuals buy any and everything sparked by relentless marketing campaigns.

Before these communities can make progress, its history has to be clearly understood from their own perspective. It is of utmost urgency to learn successes as well as failures in today's world. This Manifesto intent is not to identify these historical events for information sakes alone. Contrarily, these specific moments must be identified in order to formulate feasible solutions to address today's socioeconomic conditions. It's sufficed to say, in unity, there is strength. Africa is a continent with over one thousand micro nations (more often known as tribes.)

Today, its people are scattered worldwide fighting individual battles within their respective communities. Despite so much diversity they have two elements in common. Which is losing ethnicity but most importantly their economic independence. Due to slavery, as well as colonialism, history has been deliberately distorted or sometimes changed to justify western domination. Consequently, there is a plethora of lies, misconceptions, together with distortions, which have to be addressed. Obviously, in order to solve a problem it has to be clearly understood. Therefore, it's impossible to present feasible solution for socioeconomic issues of today's world without having a clear understanding of Arab, Europe together with African history.

For the sake of brevity, a historical outline will be present beginning with the Moorish, Portugal and Spain's conquests, the

1494 treaty of Tordesillas followed by Bacon's Rebellion in 1679, the Industrial revolution along with Berlin's Conference, and ending with World War II up to the present-day.

Ancient and Medieval History

History began in Africa and spread throughout the world. The main method of development was its waterways of the Kongo, Niger and Nile Rivers. Mindfully, these civilizations begin upriver and worked their way down river. And not at the foot of these rivers as western culture proclaims and as a matter of fact, the world shared from African development of farming, domestication of animals and fishing. These contributions led in the creation of other civilizations around the world. It can be said with a strong degree of certainty Africans gave birth to humanity. The evidence is a discovery of Dinkinesh in Ethiopia (known as " Lucy " in western culture) along with Dr. Louis Leakey and his wife, Mary, who uncovered evidence that at least two different man-like creatures lived in Africa almost two million years ago.

Before proceeding, there are two major misconceptions that have been ingrained in today's culture that has to be addressed. The first is Africans have no written language; This false allegation is easily dispelled with Ethiopia's Amharic as well as, Amazigh (a.k.a. Berbers) written scripts. And also, when Nelson Mandela was President, he paid to preserve libraries found in

Timbuktu. South African Professor Rodney Thebe Medupe analysed some of the text, which reveals this Timbuktu material was written in Fulfulde, Hausa, Tamasheq, etcetera.

The second is there is no Ruins beside those in Egypt. This is easily dispelled by 11 earth built churches in Lalilbela, Ethiopia. The town was originally known as Roha. It was renamed after the 12th-century King Lalilbela, who commissioned these extraordinary churches. These churches were not constructed they were excavated. Each church was created by first carving a wide trench on all four sides of the rock, then painstakingly chiseling out the interior.

The Walls of Benin were a combination of ramparts and moats, called Lya in the local language, used as a defense of this historic Benin City, formerly of the now-defunct Kingdom of Benin and now the capital of present-day Edo State of Nigeria. It was considered the largest structure lengthwise, second only to the Great Wall of China, and was hailed as the greatest earthwork in the world. With more recent work by Patrick Darling [of Bournemouth University, UK], it has been established as man-made longest structure in the world, larger than Sungbo's Eredo. Its length was over 9942 miles of earth boundaries. It was estimated that earliest construction began in 800 AD and continued into the mid 1400s.

Another example is Great Zimbabwe. These Ruins are one of the most important archaeological sites in Africa, giving testimony to the lost civilization of the Shona. This city existed here from the 11th century on, with over 10.000 inhabitants. Great Zimbabwe (" stone houses ") was a main regional trading

center, its wealth associated with (Arab) gold trading. There also trade links with East Africa (Kilwa), and fragments of Persian and Chinese's pottery have been found at the site. Arab and European travelers in the 16th century sent marveling report's home from this place and its impressive stone walls. The site was abandoned in the 15th century (for Khami) because of a lack of food and firewood. The ruins nowadays are spread out over three main areas: the Hill Ruins, the Great Enclosure and the Valley Ruins. There are four important historical events, which explain life from an African perspective in today's contemporary world.

These historical events occurred thousands of years before western civilization. Which is undisputable evidence humanity begun in Africa? Whom migrated and populated world-wide in during this process developed organized societies becoming fathers and mothers of mankind; beginning with ancient Nubia, and also, Kush, which was followed by West African medieval kingdoms of Mali, Songhai among many others. Representing Central, East and South Africa respectively are kingdoms of the Kongo, Kilwa City states along with Great Zimbabwe.

Moorish Conquest of the Iberian Peninsula

It began when Arabs from Arabian Peninsula invaded North Africa, in 639 AD with their sword and Islam, now they are accepted as original indigenous inhabitants of Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria together with Morocco. In order to understand

European's conquest its history has to begin with these events. The first event occurred in 711, when a combined force of Berbers together with Moors crossed the Strait of Gibraltar conquering Iberia, which is present-day Spain and Portugal.

Factually, The ancient Romans thoroughly documented lives of indigenous Africans commonly referred to as Moors, or Berbers or Amazigh, whom is ethnic North Africans. They lived in areas stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Siwa Oasis in Egypt, and from the Mediterranean Sea to the Niger River. Regardless, some mistakenly or deliberately take for granted they are Arabs because of their Islamic faith. Several years after this invasion, Spain declared a " Reconquest " that was a watershed moment in history. This was a period of over 700 years of constant warfare between Moorish and/or Berber's armies, until its fall of Granada January 2, 1492.

Another part of this spectrum was the Trans-Saharan slave trade that was between North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. It began with the introduction of the camel in the 7th century. Extending from the West African kingdoms and across the Sahara Desert to Europe, the trade route connected many African empires to the European world such as Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. More importantly, the trans-Saharan slave trade is deeply hidden in history, which both pre-dates and post-dates the trans-Atlantic slave trade has destroyed at least twice as many lives as the latter (many scholars estimate that close to 18 million people were enslaved between 800 and 1900 receives such little attention when history is taught in the 21st century, especially within an Arab-Muslim context.

This slave-trade was more brutal than its trans-Atlantic counterpart, with millions of people being captured, bought, sold, and forcibly dislocated from their homeland to serve the elites throughout the Middle East and North Africa in various domestic, military, and sexual capacities. Profoundly, Arab's slave trade was accompanied by an entire culture that accepted it and an ideology that condoned it. Indeed, in modern Arabic parlance, the word for slave and/or African has become almost interchangeable with many people not even pausing to consider the derogatory and oppressive connotations of the terminology they are using to designate their fellow human beings.

Long before African slaves were ever brought to Caribbean Islands, South or North America, these slaves incited a rebellion in the Middle East and went head to head with an empire. Surprisingly, it occurred in present-day Basra, Iraq. The insurrection began in 869 A.D. when Zanj slaves—an Arabic term used to describe East Africans. Spurred on by promises of land and freedom, the Zanj began conducting night raids on nearby cities in order to seize supplies and liberate fellow slaves. What began as a humble revolt slowly grew into a full-scale insurrection that lasted 15 years. Slaves, Bedouins and serfs all joined with the rebels, who at their height supposedly numbered over 500,000. Notably, this was the largest slave rebellion in history. These revolutionaries even amassed a navy and controlled as many as six fortified cities in modern-day Iraq. The Zanj Rebellion would finally end in 883 after the Abbasid army mobilized and conquered the rebel capital.

Between the 10th to the 19th century, historians often dispute the number slaves who were transported and the number various

from 20 to 28 million slaves being exported. Slaves were typically sent north, while salt plus other goods were sent south. The route of trans-Saharan slave trade was sometimes used to send large numbers of African people to be slaves, servants, as well as soldiers. Many women were captured to be sold as wives.

Portugal and Spain's Conquests

In 1249, Portugal expelled African Moors, whom occupied the Iberian peninsula western coast, but neighboring Castile (Spain) was unable to achieve this goal until January 2, 1492. What followed was a series of events that marks an important step that contributed to Portugal's Empire as well as European colonial expansion.

Beginning with Ceuta (located on the north coast of Africa, sharing a western border with Morocco.) it was conquered by Portugal on August 21, 1415. They could establish trading posts as well as colonies surrounding Africa's coastline and at the same time creating a small slave trade. Notably, those slaves who were not sent to Brazil or Spanish, colonies were sold in Europe as servants.

During Portugal's sea going experiences, they observed caravel's triangular sails on boats crossing the Indian ocean. They skillfully changed this navigational sail into a rectangle one.

These caravel's excellence lay in its capacity for sailing to be windward, as well as being capable of remarkable speed. This extraordinary vessel gained fame with the Portuguese voyages of discovery. The end of the fifteenth century, Portugal's merchants could circumvent commercial, political, and military strongholds in both North Africa and in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

At the other end of this spectrum, occurred in 1453, when Muslim Ottoman Turks successfully captured Christian Constantinople (present-day Istanbul). This was western Europe's main source for spices, silks, paper, porcelain, glass, as well as other luxury goods produced in India, China, Japan, and the spice islands collectively. These areas were known as East Indies, and all trade was shut down by Ottoman Turks. Obviously, these passages to the East Indies were denied to Roman Catholic Christians by the Ottoman Muslim Turks who controlled overland routes to the Orient. In its path was all sorts of impediments with other unforeseen hazards eventually made this trip too dangerous as well as expensive.

Consequently, Portugal ascended to a status of a world power during Europe's " Age of Discovery " as it built up a vast empire, including Brazil along with possessions in Africa, together with territories in Asia. Indeed, they were successful in using maritime routes to bypass trans-Saharan overland trade routes controlled by Islamic Ottoman Turks.

Mindfully, Christopher Columbus embraced a different navigational solution by sailing west. Unknown to him was two continents making his idea a guaranteed failure. None-the-less,

Granada fell on January 2, 1492. Shortly afterward the Spanish monarchy sponsored his initial voyage. On his first voyage, he was outfitted with three ships, Two of them were caravels the Niña and Pinta along with his flag ship the Santa Maria .

Later in the year, Christopher Columbus made his initial voyage on August 3, 1492. Without question, this voyage was a miserable failure because his flag ship Santa Maria was beached in Hispaniola (present-day Dominican Republic and Haiti.) Beside that fact, there was no gold to be found. Actually, he had absolutely no knowledge to where he was. On Columbus's return to Spain, he managed to convince the Monarchy with a letter indicating that was an abundance of gold and untold amounts of land to be conquered. The Spanish Monarchy elated by his letter of fabrication. So, as promised they reward him with a title “Admiral of the Ocean Sea ” along with being governor-general on his so-called NEW WORLD.

This news traveled fast throughout Europe where the peasants and serfs that were oppressed by landlords for centuries. For them, this is an opportunity for a new beginning with thoughts of acquiring land and gold. Naturally, there were no problems recruiting volunteers to become conquistadors. Among them were pig farmers, thieves, adventures and those whom just want to leave Europe. Mindfully, after centuries of warfare and building of castles, trees were cut down by the thousands. The land could no longer accommodate the growing populations. Without its tree's the rivers, along with its waterways became polluted, which destroyed fishing industries. It is safe to say; Europe was unable to accommodate its growing population. Therefore, colonization in foreign lands was their only feasible

option.

His second voyage on September 23, 1493, began European's Conquest that was followed with numerous ships crossing the Atlantic. This was Spain's transformation from being conquered into becoming a conqueror. This conquering concept has been embraced, modified and used up to this day. It was first mandated by Queen Isabella and King Fernando with a blessing of the Pope.

So, Columbus was given a flotilla of 17 ships, domesticated animals, along with 1,200 men, attack dogs, as well as canons with several priests. His orders were to colonize Hispaniola then continue his journey to locate mainland India. There should be no doubt this voyage was to conquer. When Columbus stumbled upon what is now known as the Caribbean Islands. Let's pause to present these New Found continents before Columbus's arrival. There were millions of buffalo, together with antelopes roaming without any pollution. As a matter of fact, from the Pacific Ocean to Florida, you could not see the land because of the trees. Thousand of different types of fish were in abundance as well as the oceans and waterways were pristine along with the indigenous populations which thrived.

These conquering initiatives were carried out by Conquistadors, who pillaged, rape and robbed to make Spain the envy of the world. The indigenous population was no match against these strangers whom had horses giving them mobility along with their weapon superiority. Even more devastating was they lack immunity from Europeans disease such as small pox, measles or a common cold causing millions of them to die.

Within a few short decades after Columbus' arrival on Caribbean shores, Spain created one of the most formidable empires in European history by conquering and colonizing vast stretches of the Americas. In 1508, about 16 years after Columbus first stumbled upon America a total of 45 ships had crossed the Atlantic to the Caribbean islands, bringing settlers and supplies. They introduced crops, especially sugarcane, and animals, including cattle, mules, sheep, horses, along with pigs. This is another bid of evidence of their conquering intentions. The accusation cannot be denied because of conquistadors " Requirement " proclamation, which informed indigenous people to submit their land and resources to Iberian Monarchy.

The Spanish Empire began with territories and colonies in America, Asia and also, Oceania. At the peak of its power, it was one of the largest empires in world history. The fourteenth century, although African civilizations were declining, at that time Europe was recovering from their Dark Ages. And in this time period, people of color along with Africans embraced their own languages along with religions and was not influenced, or dominated by any foreign power.

A hidden historical event is when Spanish missionaries lobbied, successfully to end indigenous slavery by replacing them with Africans. At first, it begins with a trickle into some Caribbean islands in 1508. This was led by Spain, especially when gold was found in Mexico, Peru along with Potosi silver mines in Bolivia. Then there were Portugal's importations of a huge amount of slaves into Brazil for their large-scale sugar production. Slavery is an old business that has been since the

dawn of humanity. In Europe, by the sixteenth century, there was a tremendous demand for laborers in their colonies. The Spanish and Portuguese led the way, and later was followed by England to use slaves from Africa.

Trading for slaves was an ancient practice among Africans as well as other cultures. However, within Africa, many societies recognized them merely as property, but others saw them as dependents, which eventually might be integrated into families of the slave owners. Still other societies allowed slaves to attain positions of military or administrative power. Most often, both owners and also, slaves were Africans, although they were frequently of different micro-nations (known in western societies as tribes).

Traditionally, African slaves were bought to perform menial or domestic labor, to serve as wives or concubines, or to enhance statuses of the slave owner. However, treatment of slaves was vastly different and less cruel than the treatment of slaves by Arabs as well as, Christians. European traders took refuge in the fact that Arab's and even the Africans themselves had already sold slaves before them so the obtainment of this labor seemed acceptable plus economically necessary.

The 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas

The 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas was authored by Pope Alexander VI, Ferdinand II of Aragon Isabella I of Castile, Prince John of Asturias, and John II of Portugal, whom assigned territories eastward of the line through Brazil to Portugal and the territory to the west of it to Spain. With this arrangement, Portugal gained a monopoly in the slave trade on the African coast. On the other hand, Spain got a free hand in the Caribbean Islands, Central and South America.

When the Portuguese arrived in Brazil in the early 1500s, their situation as colonialist was very different from Spain's. They did not find an advanced civilization with hoards of precious metals for plunder, or discipline organizations geared to provide steady tribute which they could be appropriated and shipped back to Portugal.

Brazilian native populations were mainly hunters or gatherers, though some were agricultural using slash-and-burn techniques to cultivate manioc that is a plant that cassava bread is made. In the first century of settlement, it became clear that it was difficult to use indigenous people as slave labor. Notably, they had high mortality when exposed to Western diseases, could run away and hide rather easily. So Portugal turned to importing African slaves for manual labor. The ultimate fates of Brazilian indigenous population were killed or pushed beyond fringes of colonial society. And also, there was greater miscegenation between young white men with African feminine slaves in Brazil, as well as Spanish Territories.

This was similar to Moorish occupation where both conquerors

were men, and their biological needs were satisfied by their female captives. As results, a cultural system called "Whitening" that has been institutionalized condoning mixing that produces an assortment of mulattoes. There are over a hundred types of mulattoes with each having a different economic status.

A larger proportion of Portugal gains from Brazil came from development of commodity exports with commercial profit than those of Spain from its colonies. Mindfully, because of the Tordesillas Treaty, Portugal was given control of the slave plantation system being developed off island's African shores. Such as Cape Verde, Principe, Madeira and Sao Tome. Mindfully, ninety-five percent of slaves were sent to Brazil and in comparison, the British colonies constituted 6 percent of African slaves.

When Christopher Columbus's accidental arrived on a Caribbean island that he called Hispaniola, he planted a flag declaring it a protectorate of Spain. This was a first colony outside of Europe. What followed was King Ferdinand together with Queen Isabella sending conquistadors across the Atlantic to claim land for their kingdom. In 1519, Hernan Cortes arrived in Mexico with horses along with 500 soldiers. These Aztecs were not sure what to think about these strangers because they had never seen men dressed in metal armor let alone riding horses. They thought Cortez was their Aztec god, Quetzalcoatl, and they welcomed him as if he was a great god, but soon realized their mistake. Which later was a devastation of its native people that was done by Conquistadors with major help of epidemic diseases that indigenous people had no immunity. Which allowed Spaniards to lay claim to Caribbean Islands, which was

followed by annihilation of Aztec, Inca and Maya's empires. This was along with colonization of Latin America together with a few Caribbean islands.

The conquistadors had brought with them smallpox, which killed huge numbers of Aztec warriors. Without these warriors, the Aztecs were unable to fight off Cortez, who with help of surrounding indigenous foes, who hated Aztec rulers, Cortes could conquer Mexico and other empires. The Inca Empire met the same fate as the Aztecs. Smallpox would also help another Spanish conquistador, Francisco Pizarro; who conquered Incas in South America.. Francisco Pizarro's victory would be easy because lucky for him smallpox had reached Peru many months before him. The disease killed thousands of Incas leaving this empire badly split. He captures Inca's ruler, Atahualpa, easily.

Pizarro promised that he would release Atahualpa if the Incas gave him gold. The Incas complied in order to save their ruler, but he never kept his promise. Once he received this gold and silver, Pizarro killed Atahualpa. Another great empire fell. Spain would continue to conquer most of South America growing from an insignificant country in Europe into a world power. It was because of their stolen gold artifacts as well as silver along with everything else of value. Noteworthy, some of these ships were so overload with treasure a few of them sunk. During the same time, other artifacts were stolen from Spain's treasure ships at sea by pirates. Within the identical stealing contexts, other European nations hired pirates on their behalf; Particularly England who commissioned Sir Frances Drake, vice admiral who was a sea captain, pirate privateer, slaver, and politician all in the service of Queen Elizabeth.

Initially, Spain and England had cordial relations; however, that slowly deteriorated. Especially, when Spain's monarchy got tired of them pirating their treasury ships. Mindfully, these artifacts were results of Spain plundering destroying indigenous civilizations. Another thorn in Spain's side was England was Protestant and Spain being Catholic was another major reason for their discord.

Therefore, this was another justification for destroying England. In order to for fill this task Spain proceeded to build an Armada that is a fleet in Spanish. Notably, this was the first time in western culture that a fleet of this magnitude was built. This was done at tremendous cost from Spain's treasury. The Armada was new technology and supposedly invincible. That was not a case at all this indestructible, fleet was decisively defeated in 1588. The defeat of the Spanish Armada is one of the most famous events in English history. It was arguably Queen Elizabeth's finest hour. For years, she had been hailed as the English Deborah, the savior of the English people, and now it seemed that this is what she really became.

England's 1607 Jamestown Colony

England was victorious, which catapult them into a world sea power. Using their new status, they began to colonize areas not

yet occupied by Portugal nor Spain. In 1606, King James I of England gave the Virginia Company of London the charter to establish a new colony in North America. They financed an expedition of 144 men (105 settlers and 39 crewmen) to travel to America aboard three ships named the Susan Constant, Godspeed, and Discovery. They set sail on December 20, 1606. This settlement would name James town in honor of its King. Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in North America.

It was founded in 1607 and served as the capital of the Virginia colony for over 80 years. The first settlers of Jamestown were all men. Most of them were gentlemen looking for gold. They hoped to get rich quick and then return to England. Few of them were used to the hard rigors and work that it took to survive in the New World. They didn't know how to fish, hunt, or farm. Their lack of basic survival skills would make the initial years very difficult. The first year was a disaster for these settlers. More than half of the original settlers died during a harsh winter. Most of them died from diseases, germs from the water, and starvation.

It wasn't until Captain John Smith took over the leadership of the colony that relationships improved. When Smith attempted to visit the Powhatan Chief, he was taken captive. Smith was saved when the chief's daughter, Pocahontas, intervened and saved his life. After this event, this relationship between the two groups improved and the settlers could trade with the Powhatan for much-needed goods. It was in the summer of 1608 that Captain John Smith became the president of the colony. Unlike the other leaders, Smith was not a " gentleman " , but an

experienced seaman and soldier. Smith's leadership gave the colony a chance to survive. The winter after John Smith left (1609-1610) turned out to be the worst year in the history of the settlement. It is often called the "starving time" because only 60 of the 500 settlers living in Jamestown survived that winter.

After a harsh winter, these few settlers left were determined to abandon the colony. When fresh supplies and colonists arrived from England in the spring, they decided to stay. Things began to turn around. However, when John Rolfe introduced tobacco. Tobacco became a cash crop for Virginia and helped the colony to grow rapidly over the next several years. England then used indentured servants to develop this colony.

Whom were men and women who signed a contract (also known as an indenture or a covenant) by which they agreed to work for a certain number of years in exchange for transportation to Virginia. Once they arrived, food, clothing, along with shelter were supplied. Adults usually served for four to seven years and children sometimes for much longer, with most working in the colony's tobacco fields. With a long history in England, indentured servitude occurred, during most of the seventeenth century, a primary means by which Virginia planters filled their inexhaustible need for labor.

In 1619, twenty Africans were bartered for tobacco at Jamestown. It was not aboard a Dutch ship as reported by John Rolfe, but an English warship, White Lion. Some time later, a shipment of 100 white women indenture servants was bought to expand its population. Jamestown began to grow and its early days, Africans together with European indenture servants

fraternize with each other without any racial issues. Moreover, they ate, work along side each other having babies among themselves. The status of Africans in colonial America underwent a rapid evolution after 1619.

African slaves occasionally revolted against their masters, and the result was usually severe punishment for the slaves. The mutiny of fifty-four slaves on the Spanish ship *Amistad* in 1839 proved an exception, as the U.S. Supreme Court granted the slaves, their freedom and allowed them to return to Africa.

One early judicial decision signaled the change in European attitudes toward Africans. In 1640, three Virginia servants—John Punch, James Gregory, along with a man named Victor, were all indentured servants contracted to Virginia's planter Hugh Gwyn. Upon recapture, these three men each performed similar task as slaves, each suffered unimaginable cruelty was willing escape in pursue of freedom. John, James, along with Victor ran away but were captured within days.

Though fleeing similar circumstances, the fates of these runaways differed under the court's interpretation. A judge sentenced all three to whippings. He then added four years to the indenture terms of James and Victor, both white Europeans. John, an African, was condemned to lifelong servitude. Which was a precursor to chattel slavery. That is a life time of slavery that equates Africans as personal property as well as their new born.

1676 Bacon Rebellion

Forty years later was Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 covers a wide range of events that was a precursor to America's Revolution against England, which occurred a century after. Early colonies had a difficult time surviving under England's rule using indenture servants to develop their settlements. In order to fill this endless need, prisons were emptied along with brothels together with children from orphan homes. At times, servants organized rebellions. Resistance to the colonial status quo by the English and European poor was exhibited by desertions' en mass, by work rebellions, by mutinies on seas, as well as work slowdowns. There were strikes by bakers, porters, truckers, and carriers. Court records from Virginia in 1671 inform us that Governor Berkeley had reported in previous years, that four out of five servants died of disease after their arrival.

As a matter of fact, there was never any reference to race by color until 1691. This is the year when births and deaths were recorded by color that gave birth to the WHITE RACE. Finally, the worst fears of plantation's elite crystallized in Virginia in 1676 by Nathaniel Bacon. Who formed an anti-aristocratic movement symbolizing a mass resentment against the Virginia establishment. This began when hundreds of European freedmen, bond-servants joined by African slaves staged an armed insurrection against Virginia's colonial elite.

Bacon's followers were Africans, along with indentured servants, and also poor farmers whom united demanding better treatment. Noteworthy, white European servants along with

Africans were forced into servitude are now united with each other in his army. Prior to the Bacon Rebellion Africans and Europeans ate, work, stole hogs and often times ran away together as well as socialized and had babies between each other. Notably, freed Africans could vote, participate in the colonies, politics, militia as well as owning indenture servants. Most disturbing was they fought in removing Aristocrats from power.

This end with burning Jamestown by Bacon rebels, in 1676, gave the ruling class reasons for concern. Which eventually caused a creation of institutionalized racism based on color that eliminates Europeans along with Africans fraternizing together. Consequently, from Massachusetts to Georgia by the end of the 17th century, African men and women were officially defined as chattel slaves. In the early days of Jamestown, Africans and indenture servants fraternize with harmony. Noteworthy, they were composed of poor Europeans along with Africans were forced into servitude are now united together in his army. Subsequently, Britain soldiers defeated Bacon's forces, eventually, restored royal rule over Virginia's Jamestown colony. Bacons Rebellion was a famous event, but uprisings occurred throughout the colonies. Notably, before this colony was restored, the Aristocrats were forced to live on ships for a year until England could send reinforcements to put down the rebellion.

What followed was a plethora of slave codes involving discipline together with its punishment were passed, by the Virginia Assembly with “benefits” for their European brethren. The Law of 1705 required masters to provide White servants

whose indenture was up with 10 bushels of corn, 3 shillings, and a gun plus 50 acres of land; women servants got 15 bushels of corn and 40 shillings. The African servant got a life-time servitude that was the beginning of chattel slavery. Furthermore, in 1705, the law forbade any African from owning an indenture servant. In 1721, free Africans were deprived of their voting rights. By 1727, Virginia established the slave patrols, and all Europeans were required as their duty to hunt down Africans whom escaped.

Notably, poor Europeans were rewarded, giving them a financial incentive. By the 1760s the colonial rulers, the rich elite, had 150 years of ruling experience, and had formulated various tactics to deal with their different fears. And we have seen that the biggest fear among these wealthy plantation owners was the potential combination of European and African slaves. In response, over half a century, the elite passed codes, forcing Africans to be slaves as opposed Europeans. The elite had discovered that if they constructed a racially-based system of slavery, and gave the European servants just a bit more than the African servants received, they could effectively “buy-off” the Europeans. However, they had to create “white racism” in order to reach this goal.

In the mid-1700s the American Colonies were prospering, in part because they were issuing their own money called " Colonial Scrip, " which was strictly regulated and did not require the payment of any interest. When the bankers in Great Britain heard this, they turned to the British Parliament, which passed a law prohibiting the Colonial Scrip, forcing the colonists to accept the "Debt " or " Fiat " money issued by the Bank of

England. Contrary to what history teaches, the American Revolution was not ignited by taxation on tea. According to Benjamin Franklin, it was because " the conditions [became] so reversed that the era of prosperity ended.

He said:

"The Colonies would gladly have borne the little tax on tea and other matters had it not been the poverty caused by the bad influence of the English bankers on the Parliament, which has caused in the Colonies' hatred of England and the Revolutionary War. " The Bank of England viewed America's monetary policies as a threat to their imperial power. Parliament had to do something. They decided to pass the currency act of 176, that regulated paper money issued by the colonies of British America. The Acts sought to protect British merchants and creditors from being paid in depreciated colonial currency. The policy created tension between the colonies and Great Britain, and was cited as a grievance by colonists early in the American Revolution. This restricted them from printing their own money and thereby forced payment of colonial taxes to England in gold or silver coins. The problem with that request is that the Pre-Revolutionary colonies were very poor and did not have sufficient gold and silver to make the payments. This new gold standard caused a severe economic depression, and ultimately rebellion in the colonies.

The American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), also known as the American War of Independence, was a war between the Kingdom of Great Britain and thirteen British colonies on the North American shores. The war was the culmination of the political American Revolution, whereby the colonists overthrew

their rule. In 1775, Revolutionaries seized control of each of the thirteen colonial governments, set up the Second Continental Congress, and formed a Continental Army. The following year, they formally declared their independence as a new nation, the United States of America. From 1778 onward, other European powers would fight on the American side in the war. Meanwhile, indigenous population along with African slaves fought on both sides.

Throughout this war, the British would use their naval superiority to capture and occupy coastal cities, but control of the countryside (where 90% of the population lived) largely eluded them due to their relatively small land army. In early 1778, shortly after an American victory at Saratoga, New York, France entered the war against Britain; Spain and The Netherlands joined as allies of France over the next two years. French involvement proved decisive, with their naval victory in the Chesapeake leading to the surrender of a British army at Yorktown in 1781. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 ended the war and recognized the sovereignty of the United States over the territory bounded by what is now Canada to the north, Florida to the south, and the Mississippi River to the west.

The early days of American economy were filled with trade routes stretching across the Atlantic in seemingly all directions. As with trade between European countries, goods coming into and out of the Americas tended to be a pattern. The money paid for one set of goods would be used for another and so on. A typical shipment of goods from Europe would consist of beads, cloth, hardware, rum, salt, or weapons. The shipment would go to Africa, where goods would be traded for people who were

enslaved. A ship leaving Africa for America would contain hundreds of enslaved people, tightly packed in horrific conditions during the journey to an auction block somewhere in America.

Once in America, ships would unload slaves for molasses, rum, sugar, or tobacco then headed toward Great Britain, completing their trip. Profits' traders made were used to buy more slaves from Africa. Slavery in these New England colonies started later than it did in South America. During that time period buying plus selling slaves became a lucrative business. Europeans were the buyers' African themselves were the sellers. Because the Europeans was unable to penetrate Africa until the late eighteenth century. As a matter of fact, the massive amount of slaves from the interior would have been impossible without collaboration of African Kingdoms. However, must remind ourselves, if there were no buyers for slaves than there would have been no need to purchase and sell them.

By the middle of the 18th century, the French Saint Domingue colonies became the largest as wells as, most brutal slave societies of the region, rivaling Brazil as a destination for enslaved Africans. The slave death rates were high because the main causes were overwork and malnutrition. Slaves worked from sun up to sun down in harsh conditions. They were supervised under demanding masters, who gave them little medical care. They also had poor living conditions, and consequently. They contracted many diseases. It took money and labor to cultivate and develop the colonies and when the Spanish found gold in Mexico, a conquest of this New World was on. In the ensuing century, the Spanish and Portuguese

would claim and divide Latin America as well as most of the western part of America. It took the Dutch, French, and English a century to catch up, and colonization of the eastern coast and the Great Lakes basin followed. All of Europe took part in this lucrative slave trade but how they interacted among their slaves was different. The Portuguese, French and Spanish intermarried. Whereas, many classes of mulattoes were produced causing the lightening of the skin in Latin America.

Haiti was an exception because they embraced their African culture. On the other hand, The British/American chose not to mix, but they did not mind having a concubine or two. However, they instituted a one drop of " Negro Blood Rule. " One drop of Negro blood would cause a person to be categorized as non-white. Although, slavery was profitable, it also was a dangerous business. At every opportunity, some slaves rebelled, ran away or sometimes torching their harvest crops and when the opportunity presented itself would burn down their master's house. Other slaves took to the high seas and became pirates. Mindfully, the captains of these ships would seek out these runs always because they could depend on them in battle. Obviously, they would fight to death before becoming a slave. While others organize maroon colonies avoiding slavery at the same time embracing their ethnicity.

Maroons were runaways in the West Indies, Central, South, as well as, North America, who formed independent settlements together. Between the 15th and 19th centuries, in remote areas throughout the Americas along with the Caribbean Islands, hundreds of thousands of self-liberated Africans created hundreds communities in blatant vigorous defiance against the

slave system. Nevertheless, the British 13 colonies get the most attention because they became the United States of America.

The Industrial Revolution began in England that was followed by Europe together with North and later South America. Mindfully, slavery financed this revolution that created advance techniques not only in industries but for weapons as well. This advancement in weapons along with divide and conquer strategy with the Christian bible was an integral part of their conquering toolbox. This was a major cause of Europe with Americas rapid advancement into the 20th century.

Factually, Western culture societies jealously guarded these industrial secrets and used their superiority of weapons to conquer a large percentage of the world. This is not a frivolous accusation when considering three continents is results of Europeans' conquest, which is South, and North America together with Australia. These descendants consist of a bulk of these populations. That also includes Africa, which has been heavily influenced by a Berlin Conference in 1884-85, which will be covered next. Factually, Europe is not a continent. However, it is located on the western side of Asia. This was another water shed moment in history of changing from hand and home production to manufacturing. That was important for inventions of spinning and weaving machines operated by water power, which was eventually replaced by steam. This helped increase Europe's and America's growth that truly changed these societies and economy into what it is today.

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a driving force behind a social change between the 18th and 19th centuries. It affected nearly all aspects of life through inventions, legislation, and spawned a new economy. Due to many inventions such as the steam engine, locomotive and powered looms' production and transportation of goods radically changed. With mechanized machinery, factories could be built and used to mass produce goods at a rate than human labor at no time achieves. Western culture was the main recipients enjoying a comfort at no time before in their history. This was at the expense of other cultures whom they destroyed in three continents, South, and North America along with Australia. Consequently, these continents are dominated by European descendants.

This was in an era where inventions replaced manual labor. The Industrial Revolution marks a major turning point in human history; almost every aspect of daily life was influenced. Most notably, average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented sustained growth. In two centuries following 1800, the world's average per capita income increased over 10-fold, while the world's population increased over 6- fold.

Besides the Industrial Revolution, other historical events occurred about the same time. For example, on January 1, 1804, African slaves after a long bloody twelve-year war won and

declared themselves the Republic of Haiti. This was one more watershed moment in history. When African slaves won their freedom on the battlefield becoming an independent nation it sent shock waves all over slave holding countries. This trend of abolishing slavery began in Haiti and ended with Brazil in 1888 that was the last country in the Western world to abolish slavery.

Ever since President Jefferson's acquisition of Louisiana Territory in 1803, Americans migrated westward in ever-increasing numbers, often into lands not belonging to them. When James K. Polk became president in 1845, a doctrine called " Manifest Destiny " had taken root among Americans, and the new occupant of the White House was a firm believer in the idea of expansion. The belief that the U.S. basically had a God-given right to occupy and " civilize " the whole continent gained favor as more and more Americans settled the western lands. The fact that most of those areas already had people living upon them was usually ignored.

After President Polk's victory the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, Mexico ceded to America nearly all territory now included in the states of New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Texas, and Colorado, which completed Americans' expansion to the Pacific Ocean, and this fulfilled President Polk's Manifest Destiny declaration.

The industrial growth centered chiefly in the North. The war-torn South lagged behind the rest of the country economically. In the West, frontier life was ending; the American role in foreign affairs as well changed during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The country built up its military strength and became a

world power in conjunction with the rise of big business the value of goods produced by industry increased almost tenfold between 1870 and 1916. Many interrelated developments contributed to this growth.

Besides the Abolitionist and runaway slaves, the issues that caused the Civil War had been brewing since the United States was formed. The most important cause's southerners listed for the war were unfair taxation, states' rights, and issues of new territories becoming slave or free states. The history and economy of the North were very different from those of the South. The Industrial Revolution help developed factories in the North, while large cotton plantations developed in the South. The Southern plantation owners relied on slave labor for economic success. Their crops were sold to cotton mills in England, and the ships returned with cheap manufactured goods produced in Europe. By the early 1800s, factories in the north were producing many of those same goods, and their politicians could pass heavy taxes on imported goods from Europe.

Consequently, Southerners felt that the government was passing laws, such as import taxes, that treated them unfairly. They believed that states had the right to " nullify, " or overturn, any law the Federal government passed. They also believed that individual states had the right to leave the United States and from their own independent country. Most people in the North believed that the concepts of " nullification " and " states' rights " would make the United States a weaker country and were against these ideas.

Meanwhile, in the North, many religious groups worked hard to

end slavery in the United States. They were morally opposed to the idea that one person could " own " another. Abolitionists in the North wrote books, published newspapers spreading their ideas about slavery, and often assisted them to freedom when they escaped from their masters. Southerners believed that abolitionists were attacking their way of life and that the government was not doing enough to protect their " property " from running away. Southerners were also concerned new states were entering the Union did not permit citizens to own slaves, because the more " free " states entered the Union. The weaker Southerners' influence in the government would become.

The war began as the result of a dispute between southern states and northern slates regarding the taxation of cotton exports along with new territories becoming free states. President Abraham Lincoln tried his best to keep the states united, but failed when both sides rejected a peace treaty that became known as " The Pickwick Papers. " Instead of choosing peace, these states picked sides: the south became known as " The Confederacy, " and the north known as " The Union. " The United States Civil War was the bloodiest conflict in American History, claiming more lives than The American Revolutionary War, The War of 1812, World War, I, World War II, Korean War and the Vietnam War combined.

On June 15, 1865, President Lincoln went to Camp David where General Lee and General Grant were both waiting inside a modest tent to sign the " Treaty of Ghent, " which brought an official end to the Civil War. What, if anything, did the Civil War accomplish? From our perspective, slaves were immediately set free, with passing of the thirteenth, fourteenth

and fifteenth amendments. Noteworthy, Abraham Lincoln Emancipation Proclamation supposedly freeing African slaves is a major misconception. His Emancipation was an executive order, which was a clever ploy of reputedly freeing slaves in the Confederacy, which he had no control. Actually, he could NOT free the slaves if he wanted to because slavery was written on the constitution which required an amendment to change. As results, thousands of slaves ran away, which weaken the South economies. Obviously, this Civil War residue has caused a chasm between the South and North that even exists today.

Berlin Conference 1884-1885

1870, is a precursor to World War II that is when Europeans had made little headway into Africa, either as conquerors or explorers, mainly because of their lack of resistance to the area's tropical diseases. The disease-ridden coast of West Africa had the most fearsome reputation of any part of the Dark Continent. However, there were increasing numbers of white men in the 19th century ready to brave malaria and yellow fever to trade, to preach, to rule and if necessary, to die for European's interests in minor colonial wars. By 1914, they had established a new Empire there and laid the foundation of modern African states. This left Africa in a shroud of mystery that earned it the title of the " Dark Continent. "

After 1870, Europeans made rapid inroads into Africa thanks to the industrial revolution which introduced breech-loading rifles together with Maxim's machine guns. One development got Europeans interested in Africa that triggered a virtual land rush there. It was a highly publicized expedition by the journalist, Henry Stanley to find the explorer David Livingston that had been missing for some time. Stanley mostly remembered for his quotation, " Dr. Livingston, I presume, " especially interested was King Leopold of Belgium, who ruthlessly conquered and exploited the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

By 1875, European possessions in Africa consisted of some forts and trading posts along the coast and a few tiny colonies. There are several reasons why they competed with each other to gain colonies in Africa. In the second half of the nineteenth century, after more than four centuries of contact, the European powers finally laid claim to virtually all of Africa. Parts of the continent had been " explored, " but now representatives of European governments and rulers arrived to create or expand African spheres of influence for their patrons. Competition was intense. Spheres of influence began to crowd each other. It was time for negotiations; a conference was convened in Berlin to sort things out. This conference laid the groundwork for the now-familiar politico-geographical map of Africa.

In November 1884, the imperial chancellor and architect of Germans Empire, Otto Von Bismarck, convened a conference of 14 countries (including the United States along with Turkey) to settle political partitioning of Africa. Bismarck wanted not only to expand German spheres of influence in Africa but also to play

off Germany's rivals against one another to the Germans' advantage. Of these fourteen nations, France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal were the major players in the conference, controlling most of the colonial Africa at the time meeting at the Berlin residence of Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck in 1884. The foreign ministers of fourteen European powers along with the Ottoman Empire together with the United States established standards for the future exploitation of the "dark continent." Africans were not invited or made privy to their decisions.

In the late nineteenth century, western powers divided Africa and its resources into political partitions at the Berlin Conference of 1884-85. By 1905, African soil was almost completely controlled by Imperialistic governments, except Ethiopia (which had successfully resisted colonization by Italy). Britain together with France had the largest holdings, but Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgian, as well as Portugal also had colonies.

As a result of colonialism together with imperialism, Africa is still suffering its long-term effects, such as constantly losing natural resources like gold and rubber, economic devastation, cultural confusion, geopolitical division, and political subjugation. Europeans often justified using a concept of the White Man's Burden, which was an obligation to "civilize" the peoples of Africa. The real reason is Africa was tremendously rich in natural resources, which could be brought to Europe and turned into manufactured goods. Europeans also needed markets for their finished products. These goods could be sold in Africa for large profits. Often a nation would rule over territory in

Africa simply to prevent another European country from taking it.

World War II

Although, it has been taught this war was an idealistic battle between a trio of dictators against western democratic allies. Of the major countries involved, none of them had any love for Africans. It was an imperialist war between Germany, Japan and Italy over resources in Asia and Africa. For almost a half millennium, from an Age of Exploration through the 19th century, Western Europe conquered large areas globally. And at the same time, it altered their cultures along with appropriating their victim's resources. By 1900, most of Africa, Southeast Asia along with South Pacific Islands, parts of South America were considered territories or colonies owned by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal or Germany.

This war was ignited by competing territorial ambitions or claims on land in Europe, where tensions had been simmering since World War I, when a vindictive peace had been forced on Germany. Africa became embroiled in this conflict, which saw Germany make a bid to regain territories it lost during World War I. The Japanese wanted the British and French colonies in Asia, just as Germany needed raw resources from African colonies.

Earlier, Mussolini, seeking to revive the glory of Rome, had invaded Ethiopia in 1935 to avenge an embarrassing defeat that

Italy had suffered at the Battle of Adwa/Adowa, Ethiopia in 1896. This unprovoked invasion aroused much anger and indignation on African's part, who saw it as yet another instance of European colonial violence-in this case directed against an only independent African country.

Most importantly, England, France, Belgium and Portugal exposed their weakness when Germany made short work of them early in the war. Europe summons help of America, and the same time recruit assistance from their colonies with the promise giving them independence after the War; Notably, America, was reluctant in recruiting African troops. Eventually, they changed their mind, but they fought in a segregated army. At both ends of this spectrum, America along with Europe made promises of major changes to Africans, as well as, Asians. However, these promises were never intended to be kept.

Although, we are familiar with D-Day that occurred on June 6, 1944, when more than 160,000 allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline, to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, and France. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called the operation a crusade in which, “we will accept nothing less than full victory.”

What is forgotten or at not mention is Nazi Germany was engaged in a cataclysmic struggle in Russia three years before D-Day. This war was the largest most deadliest military duels in the war, and ultimately turned the tables on the Nazi conquest of Europe. Notably, Russian's death was twice as many as Allies who number over twenty million. Actually, they played an integral part in destroying Germany's Air force as well as its

Army in long protracted war. However, in western narrative they are given little credit or none at all. For all intense in purpose, the War was won when Russia was victorious at the battle of Leningrad, which occurred September 8, 1941 – January 27, 1944.

Nonetheless, this spelled doom for colonialist countries whom cities were bombed into oblivion destroying their infrastructure along with colonialism. However, this happened chance moment in history allowed people of color in general, as well as Africans, particularly to break away from colonialism. Which began immediately after the war. Asia led the way that was slowly followed by African countries one by one. In a short span of time people of color was establishing their own independent governments, which have reshaped the world. Of course, this was done without the colonialist permission. Both France along with Belgium expected things to go back as usual. Obviously, this silly notion of returning to colonialism was ignored.

At another end of this spectrum in Africa, there was a threat of economic reprisal along with death at hands of white colonialist who prevented them from gaining independence. Meanwhile in America, segregation continued to limit access to public facilities along with laws restricting African suffrage remained intact. Still, one thing changed; African veterans in both continents returned home transformed. With their wartime, experiences came new frustrations, and a more urgent desire to take charge of their lives by demanding independence in Africa, as well as, protest ill treatment in America.

The fear and anger they felt on the battlefield didn't fade at the

war's end but, instead, intensified. African veterans were determined to discard the mask their true feelings. No longer would they allow whites to degrade, humiliate, or terrorize them. African soldiers returning from World War II would provide fuel for the growing demands for independence in Africa along with Civil Rights Movements in the United States.

When the war ended it ushered in a new era in which they expected to earn their freedom. World War II exposed Europe's and American's so-called white superiority, which was uncloaked, as African soldiers had witnessed the purveyors of an alleged higher civilization uncover fear along with inaptness on the battlefield. At the same time, calling for any help they could get. Africans on both sides of the ocean began to revise their thinking about their place throughout the world and formed Nationalist and Civil Rights movements to express their sentiments.

These Africans flocked into the cities on both continents before, and during the war. This demographic shift both expanded the population into urban centers in Africa as well as America making this formation of widespread organizations more possible; Consequently, a new elite, either locally or foreign educated, emerged for its nationalist ideas. This elite realized that slavery, Just as, racism along with colonialism had created common bonds between African global communities. These ideals are results of Marcus Garvey's movement of universal racial pride united communities around the world.

The World Bank, IMF and WTO

At the end of colonialism, neocolonialism was born with a creation of the World Bank and an International Monetary Fund (IMF), jointly known as, Bretton Woods institutions, were created in 1944 with an aim to help rebuild the economies that had been greatly affected by World War II. The original plans included an international trade organization. However, it was not until 1995 that this World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed.

The IMF would create a stable climate for international trade by harmonizing its members' monetary policies; Meanwhile, maintaining exchange stability. It would be able to provide temporary financial assistance to countries encountering difficulties with their balance of payments. The World Bank, on the other hand, would serve to improve the capacity of countries to trade by lending money to war-ravaged and impoverished countries for reconstruction and development projects. By 1944, none of the colonized African countries had attained their independence and hence were neither members nor intended beneficiaries of this grand plan.

However, this was merely a new form of colonialism, by the same western countries, masked under the pretext of support for Africa, directly enforced or institutionalized in the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the WTO. The policies enforced on poor African countries through these organizations have chained their economies to mere subsistence,

by preventing self-help to the continent's socioeconomic problems. Moreover, the same policies seem to favor a trade imbalance to the already wealthy Western economies over the struggling ones in Africa.

The World Bank is best known for financing big projects like dams, roads, and power plants, supposedly designed to assist in economic development, which have often been associated with monumental environmental devastation and social dislocation. In recent years, about half of its lending has gone to programs indistinguishable from the IMF's: austerity plans that "reform" economical policies by suffocating the poor and inviting corporate exploitation.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) along with the World Bank is the major cause of poverty in African countries today; Despite claims that they will reduce poverty. It is widely accepted that most of the debts are due to their policies. The IMF, in particular, was originally formed to promote steady growth and full employments by offering unconditional loans to economies in crises and establishing mechanisms to stabilize exchange rates and facilitate currency exchange. Much of these visions never came to reality. Pressure from the US government made IMF start offering loans based on strict conditions. Critics have said that these policies have reduced the level of social safety and worsened labor and environmental standards in developing countries.

These two institutions require borrowing countries to implement certain policies in order to obtain new loans (or lower interest rates on existing ones.) Factually, many African

countries are in poverty partly due to these programs. This duo has been heavily criticized for many years by an overwhelming majority of countries, which receive this aid. Profoundly, their poverty level has always increased. This is despite these institution's claims otherwise. Notably, they are privately owned that is supposedly helped developing these so-called third-world countries.

The clauses attached to the loans have been criticized because of their detrimental effects on Africa. Moreover, these are private institution's dictating governmental affairs. For the most part, their recommendation is counter-productive. According to many creditable studies, there is no evidence of any meaningful change initiated from either program.

These powerful conspirators are an assortment of international bankers, along with an Illuminati, which are a consortium of well financed organizations, that heavily influence mainstream media, workforce, educational systems, companies, banks, energy suppliers with in western governments. The IMF and World Bank are largely controlled and owned by the development nations such as USA, Germany, UK, Japan, among other developed countries. The US, for example, controls 17 to 18% of the voting right at the IMF. When an 85% majority is required for a decision, the US effectively has vetoed power. In addition, the World Bank is 51% funded by the US treasury.

This Bank, as well as IMF loaned money in return for structural adjustment of their economies. This means that economic direction of each country would be planned, monitored, and

controlled in Washington. Consequently, Africa's infant industries fail to take off under extensive trade liberalization. This is also very critical with respect to imported food such as rice, wheat, milk, and so forth. Developed countries, which have been excess of these food items reduce their prices and export them to Africa as a way of getting rid of them. If such situations were not conditioned, Africa would never be able to produce its own food.

Privatization, on the other hand, and its effects on government enterprises that do not function well cannot be challenged. Nevertheless, wholesale privatization of everything that is government owned cannot also be justified. In any case, there are few difficulties such as the limited indigenous business to take over government enterprises; the shortages of local private capital to pay for the running cost of privatized enterprises and the greater importance of the services to the people of some enterprises as compared to be profitable.

Another important factor is the devaluation of currencies, which is supposed to increase self-sufficiency by making imported products' more expensive and African exports cheaper. Since most countries do not produce these commodities so it is impossible to replace them with locally produced ones. On the other hand, most of the countries that buy African products have set certain amounts on how much can be imported or have fixed prices. If they shelter their own products, it would not make an impact because no single country can compete globally. It can be said without successful contradiction, these two institutions are another form of colonialism.

The Fall of Colonialism

Asia slowly escaped colonialism, and in the 1960s, African began gaining their political independence. Mindfully there is a world of difference between governmental independence in contrast to economic self-help. Following four centuries of relentless imperial expansion, Europe five major overseas empires were suddenly erased from the globe in a quarter-century of decolonization. Profoundly, 1960 was a banner year when numerous African countries slowly gained their political autonomy basically from former British and French Colonies. However, carefully hidden is the major contributions' Cubans played in the Congo, Angola, South West Africa, which is at present Namibia, Rhodesia now Zimbabwe along with Mozambique.

Over a 16-year period, 425,000 Cuban internationalist volunteers served in Angola as combatants or as doctors, teachers and other civilian workers. They joined with Angolans to fight off two major South African invasions, in 1975-76 and again in 1987-88. In between, they held the defensive line against countless actions by their army, as Luanda waged a long war against counterrevolutionary Angolan forces supported by the apartheid regime and Washington. Some 2,000 Cubans, along with hundreds of thousands of Angolans, were killed.

Cuba's assistance to post-colonial Angola started in 1975, just a

few days after the independence celebrations on 11 November (Angola won its independence from Portugal in the aftermath of the Portuguese Revolution of 1974). Twenty-five years ago, on 27 June 1988, the army of apartheid South Africa was forced to start withdrawing from Angola after 13 years' intervention in that country's civil war. The South Africans were outmaneuvered and outgunned by the Angolan defense forces (FAPLA – the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola). This is in combination with thousands of Cuban soldiers, and units from both the MK (uMkhonto weSizwe – the armed wing of the ANC) and PLAN (People's Liberation Army of Namibia – the armed wing of the South West African People's Organization). The four-month battle between the SADF and the Cuban-Angolan force at Cuito Cuanavale was, to use the words of Nelson Mandela, “the turning point for the liberation of Africa from the scourge of apartheid.”

The Cuban-led victories in Angola were a decisive factor in Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) throwing off a white-supremacist regime in 1980 as well as Nelson Mandela being released from prison in 1990. As he put it in 1991, when he visited the island to thank the Cuban people for their contribution to the anti-apartheid struggle, “What other country can point to a record of greater selflessness than Cuba has displayed in its relations to Africa?” Havana's defense of Angola gave more breathing room to Zambia, Namibia, Mozambique and other “front-line” countries threatened by apartheid South Africa.

Embracing African Ethnicity

In today's world, Africans are living legacies of western culture that is full of misconceptions, distortions, along with omissions of history. Europeans learn early, by controlling a victim's minds as well as their culture its more efficient than policing by force. This was proven with their conquering techniques of divide and rule along with erasing their victim's culture. They began by disconnecting slaves from their African roots. Which was accomplished by removing their culture, as well as, traditions such as carrying babies on their back or objects on their head. And also, in the Protestant culture traditional drumming was banned, as well as learning how to read or write was often punishable by death. Their actions were cleverly design in order to remove African culture along with their traditions.

This was reinforced by generations of slave masters, delivering church services every Sunday on all of their plantations. These practices were repeated every generation. In today's contemporary world, it is automatically accepted without question. Presently, when a descendant is born, they are taught Portuguese, Spanish or English along with western traditions and holidays. This stems from generations of parents repeating a story which was told to them by their parents. Consequently, a plethora of holidays is still celebrated without any question. Among them are Easter Sunday, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving along with Christmas and many others.

It is a duty of every African to learn these European holidays from their own perspective. It would be economically

responsible to know reasons for these celebrations and why you are spending your money. Secondly, once you know the actual origin you can make an informed decision on whether or not to celebrate them. More importantly, children must learn early on there is no such thing as a tooth fairy, Santa Claus nor Tarzan.

Now is time for Africans worldwide to learn history devoid of western distortions, omissions and deliberate misconceptions. At the same time, pick and choose heroes, heroines as well as kingdoms and civilizations to celebrate and honor during a calendar year. Most importantly, African history should be all year round like other cultures and not relegated to specific months.

Noteworthy, the fight for ethnicity began in the early 1900s with Herbert Harrison, Carter G. Woodson, among many others whom campaigned to have negro capitalized. Significantly, negro is black in Spanish and was used during their slave system. This trend was continued by the British when it was and translated into English notably it was not capitalized. Back then African was demonized to such a degree. It couldn't be used at all. Back then, to be called an African was fighting words.

Two generations later during the 1960s, as an alternative Carlos Cooks African, Nationalist Pioneer Movement (A.N.P.M), who was one of Marcus Garvey's lieutenants started the embracing ethnicity process. The fight for ethnicity began in the early 1900s with Herbert Harrison, Carter G. Woodson, among many others whom campaigned to have negro capitalized. Especially, negro is black in Spanish and was used in their slave system. This trend was continued by the British when it was and

translated into English notably it was not capitalized. Back then African was demonized to such a degree. It couldn't be used at all. Back then, to be called an African was fighting words.

One of the major principles in embracing ethnicity is using African to define BOTH descendants of slavery as well as those on its motherland. Mindfully, when black is used it does not identify culture nor origin and is a self-imposed division among Africans. It presupposes that there is such a thing as a Blackland. Furthermore, it would legitimize descendants of Apartheid among other former colonialists oppressors claim they are White Africans. Black is nothing but a color like green, yellow or pink. Furthermore, it does not define ethnicity.

Most importantly, Africans whom were victimized by slavery, still remain Africans with their physical characteristics, pigmentation of their skin, nappy, broad noses, along with thick lips. Although, culturally they are products of their respective environments but physical characteristics remain the same. Therefore, it is important in all communities to be addressed as such. This will be on par with other people of color whom do not address themselves as yellow, brown nor red. Most importantly, regardless of birth place, we are Africans.

Developing Economic Independence

There are 1.5 billion Africans in the world whom are the most diverse among other cultures; In today's contemporary world there thousand of successes thought out Africans communities worldwide. These individual successes are applauded and are great examples for others to follow.

On the other hand, individuals as well as a large number of African countries are living in extreme poverty with no hope of a brighter future. However, as previously stated Africans are living legacies of slavery as well colonialism and are divided as such; Therefore, in order to reverse these built in division's socioeconomic concepts must be embraced among Africans. Today's world is victimized by economic globalization controlled by major corporations and institutions like the IMF, World Bank and WTO whom are private entities.

Obviously, there is no one solution to their socioeconomic problems because of these complexities. Everyone is a product of their own environment. It can be said without successful contradiction, a majority of Africans everywhere are dedicated consumers along with their countries are spectators watching their resources benefiting other cultures. In both cases, they are affected similarly. As individuals, it is buying everything without producing any of these commodities. As countries there are abundant agricultural resources as well as minerals under the ground are being exported and by the most part without adding value on them and as results, none of this money return to Africans in any shape or form. Instead, it enriches other cultures.

As a result, Africans have access to various resources but unfortunately do not receive their full benefits. Consequently, among the 20 poorest countries across the world, 18 are African; On the other hand, 20 of the GDP riches countries, none of them are African. GDP represents the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation's geographic borders over a specified period of time.

Needless to say global economic development is not an easy task. By no means, there is no one solution to this huge undertaking. First to be recognize is a large percentage are succumbed by worldwide heavy debt. Which is from buying every widget imaginable, along with paying off student, or car loans or something else? Consequently, they are engulfed into a revolving door fueled by a credit quandary under international control. What they own is tightly bound to their personal identity. Which is heavily influenced by marketing on television, movies, radio, newspapers, magazines along with an Internet presence? That encourages driving an expensive car, wearing designer clothes, living in luxurious homes, and ordering a costly bottle of wine creating a particular image of themselves to present in the world.

On the other hand, those who purchase more than they need are simply valuing personal possessions above all else. A major effort is keeping up with the Jones's by using their possessions to represent a false facade of their image. Mindfully, there are other activities that are clearly designed to distract Africans from developing economic independence, such as an assortment of entertainment, television, computer games among other

distractions. To be fair in this assessment, Africans themselves embrace activities that are counter-productive to their own progress. Among these are narcissism, greed, corruption, betrayal, intentional mismanagement among other negative activities.

For the most part, they are program consumers feeding other cultures industrial enterprises at their own peril. The evidence is when shopping in malls, showrooms or any place else very few commodities or any at all is produced by Africans. In other words, once money leaves their hands it is not circulated among themselves. Another side of this economic equation is most countries are not adding value to their resources, whether it is above or beneath the ground level. Instead, they are exported to other industries scatter around the world to be processed into a variety of commodities. Sadly, these resources are processed and imported back to Africa, and with higher prices which most of its population cannot afford. Unfortunately, those industries which mostly benefit financially are outside of the continent.

Tragically, a silent repeat of colonization on a mass scale is happening in Africa. There is a global land grab unfolding, similar to Columbus's deliberate colonization mission on his second voyage over five centuries ago. Only this time it is executed by international industrial complexes together with Africans. This is similar to buying and selling within the slave trade. However, this new colonization is dressed up as economic development combined with fighting poverty.

Over the past several years, companies along with African governments have been leasing large areas of land in some of

Africa's poorest countries. Some even say that foreign investment can help these countries create jobs, increase export earnings and use more advanced technologies. At the same time, many commentators have raised concerns that poor villagers will be forced from their land, and agribusiness will marginalize family farming into extinction.

The reality of this unfortunate situation is that this is a new form of colonialism. When considering multinational companies parcels large areas of land to grow food for export – to satisfy the food needs of their primary market while depriving Africans of their own agricultural needs. With land central to the livelihoods of millions of people in Africa, " Land Grabs " are now one of Africa's biggest concerns.

In today's media, reports have started raising public awareness of this issue. Evidence has been growing the impact on this land grab. This emerging picture provides ground for concern. Last year the World Bank documented media reports of land deals over the period between 2008 and 2009. These deals were for nearly 60 million hectares worldwide, roughly the size of a country like Ukraine - and two-thirds of the land acquired was in Africa. While new figures continue to emerge, all evidence points to a phenomenon of unprecedented scale.

Conclusion

Now is time for Africans to take control of their own destiny, instead of seeking jobs and opportunities from other societies, or

seeking aid or direction from other cultures. Contrarily, creating and developing industries among themselves are viable alternatives. Obviously, harnessing their own indigenous resources would be beneficial. In order for Africans to be effective knowledge is not enough to change these conditions. It must be understood the importance of creating programs systems that will empower Africans economically, spiritually, and mentally.

Simple as it may seem accepting African to define descendants as well as those on the mother land would be a completion of Marcus Garvey vision, which occurred 100 years ago. Mindfully, this was when Africa was under colonial dominance without any possibility of controlling their own resources. It would be an extreme tribute to the memory of this great patriot to implement his vision. This would set the stage to institutionalize global self-help between Africans on the motherland whom would supply finished products to those abroad. This would allow them to compete in the worlds' industrial complexes offering alternatives to western corporations. Just think, strength lies into generational embracing ethnicity and economic self-sufficiency. These two concepts have to be incorporated into a daily way of life.

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African Manifesto

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Noteworthy, readers are courage to expand their historical knowledge by doing their own research with prominent historians such as: Chancellor Williams, John Henrik Clarke, Joseph Ben Jochannan, Asar Hillard II, Ivan Van Sertima, Cheikh Ada Diop, are just a few among many.

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